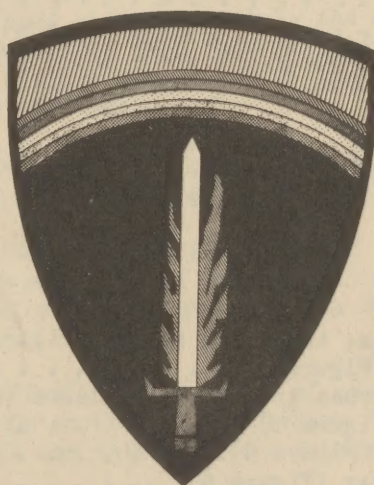


OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)

PUBLIC HEALTH AND
MEDICAL AFFAIRS

(Bimonthly Review)



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REPORT OF THE
MILITARY GOVERNOR,

1 APRIL—31 MAY 1947

NO. 24

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HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

HIGHLIGHTS

German health operations, carried out under the more favorable weather conditions following the severe winter, were satisfactory for the accomplishment of routine functions. No serious health hazards developed in spite of the fact that health authorities are now faced with the maintenance of the health of a population whose average nutritional status and physical stamina is below that of the spring of 1946.

The rates of communicable diseases, as compared to the same period in 1946, were lower except for tuberculosis and syphilis. Tuberculosis increased sharply in May to a rate nearly double that of January 1947, probably due, in part, to more effective case-finding activity under favorable weather conditions. Gonorrhea increased slightly in May, but remains well below rates for comparable periods of 1946, while syphilis, after showing a decrease in April, returned in May to approximately the February and March level and remains above the rate for the same period of 1946. All other major communicable diseases are well under rates established in the same period of 1946.

As compared to March, the average body weight of urban German adults was essentially unchanged in April and May in spite of the failure in most urban areas to honor in full the official ration. The general downward trend recorded in the late winter and early spring continued at approximately the same rate, indicating that increased consumption of off-the-ration food must have, in part at least, made up for the deficit in issue against the official ration. The incidence of nutritional deficiency diseases remained essentially unchanged.

Improved school attendance, performance, and morale are being reported as the school feeding program became well-established during this period.

Little progress was made in the expansion of urgently needed hospital facilities as the ratio of beds to each 1,000 of population remained at 10. An increase of 91,753 beds prior to the onset of winter is necessary to provide 15 beds per 1,000 of population.

The provision of sufficient quantities of essential pharmaceuticals and hospital supplies and equipment is another major problem facing German authorities. Many items cannot be provided until raw materials are made available by imports.

German Laender veterinary officials were active in strengthening veterinary services by providing short courses of training for veterinary officials, practitioners, and meat inspectors and by meeting together to discuss common problems. Animal disease incidence in the U.S. Zone remained about normal for the season. For the first time in several months no new infections of foot and mouth disease were reported.

GERMAN PUBLIC HEALTH OPERATIONS

With the advent of more favorable weather, German health authorities were relieved of many conditions that had made the maintenance of health services more difficult during a period of increased need. Nevertheless, the effects of the prolonged period of physical and mental strain to which the population has been subjected continues to be felt. German health authorities are faced with the maintenance of the health of a population whose average nutritional status and physical stamina has deteriorated as compared to the spring of 1946.

During this period the Chief of the German Public Health Organization in Wuerttemberg-Baden submitted his resignation, and a replacement has not yet been found. The Chief of the Public Health Organization in Hesse remained under suspension, his case not yet having been brought before a Spruchkammer (denazification tribunal), in spite of the urgent necessity for a decision which would either permit him to resume his position or create a vacancy for the appointment of a successor. Failure of these two Laender governments to take prompt action to provide a qualified health officer typifies the lack of governmental support to the Public Health function at a time when further deterioration of the health of the population threatens economic rehabilitation. In spite of these difficulties, German health operations during this period can be considered satisfactory, as no serious health hazards have developed, and the most essential

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operations have been carried on.

The development of more effective control of tuberculosis and venereal diseases, the provision of additional hospital bed capacity, and the strengthening of the health organization through the placement of qualified personnel in existing vacant positions and as replacements in positions formerly held by poorly qualified personnel were projects of chief concern to the German Health Organization during April and May.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Communicable Diseases

Morbidity and mortality rates for the population of the U.S. occupied area form an index of health conditions for the two-month period which reflect progress and some improvement for most of the communicable diseases (Figure 11, 12 and 13, pages 13, 14, and 15). Except for tuberculosis and syphilis, the incidence of all major communicable diseases was lower during April and May than for the same period in 1946. Rates for May 1947, as compared to April, show a marked increase in new cases of tuberculosis and a slight increase in gonorrhea, syphilis, infectious jaundice, and malaria, with other communicable diseases remaining essentially the same as during April or decreasing.

Tuberculosis, occupying first place among communicable disease problems with new cases occurring at a far greater rate than hospital bed space can be provided for treatment, increased in all the Laender and the U.S. Sector of Berlin. Rates were higher in April and May 1947 than during the same period of 1946. In some places the incidence of tuberculosis for May nearly doubled that of January 1947. The weekly average of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis increased from 26.4 new cases per 10,000 population per annum in March to 27.5 in April and 35.6 in May, far exceeding the rate of 23.1 in May 1946. The total known cases of active tuberculosis of the lung and larynx under medical supervision by dispensaries and hospitals increased from 93,821 in July 1946 to 125,213 in May 1947, of which 36,200 were classified as open infectious cases. The number of beds for isolation and treatment of tuberculosis patients in hospitals increased from 17,130 in July 1946 to 22,029 in May 1947. There were 14,171 cases of open infectious tuberculosis in May 1947 for which hospital facilities did not exist. Tuberculosis dispensaries for treatment and supervision of non-hospitalized cases recorded 99,607 fluoroscopic examinations and 6,034 x-rays during April and May 1947. Although effective progress in the program for discovering, reporting, and recording all cases of tuberculosis is an important factor in the present increase in tuberculosis rates, there is also an actual increase in the prevalence of the disease.

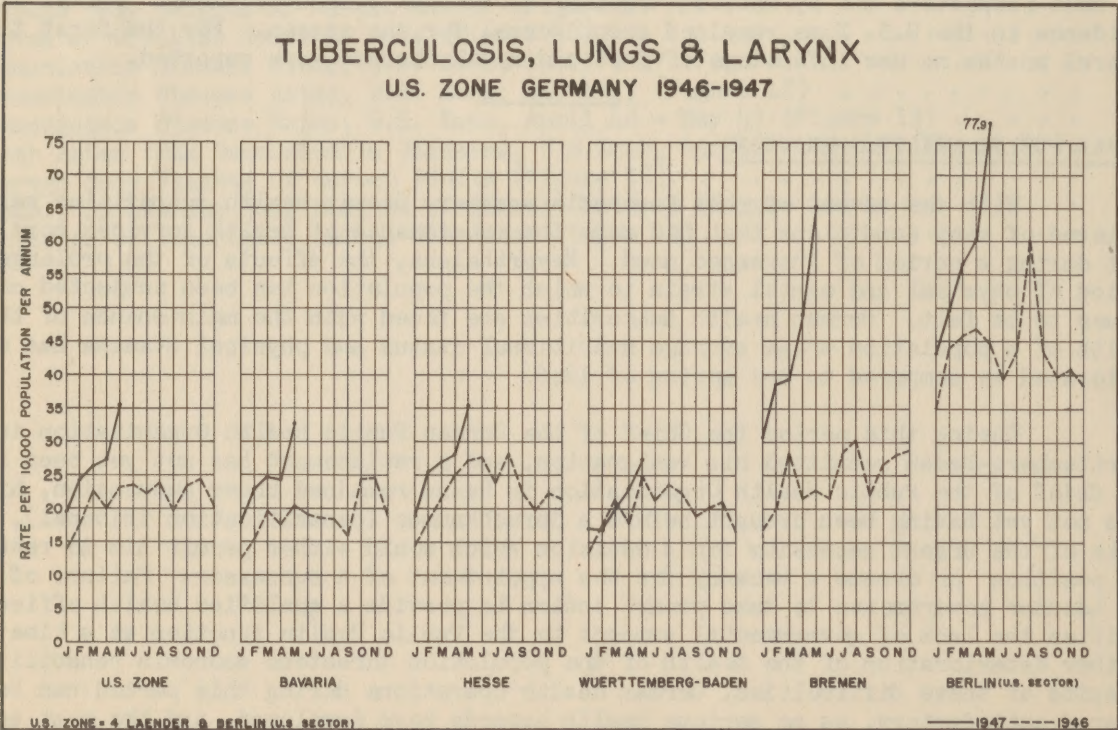


Figure 1

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In Land Bremen, efforts are being made to restore to non-hospitalized tuberculosis patients the supplemental ration which was discontinued during the winter. It is important that such patients receive the additional food, as sufficient hospital facilities do not permit their treatment in hospitals where they would receive it. In Bavaria a tuberculosis survey is being conducted by examining all inhabitants of two communities, Laufen and Friedberg, as a means of analyzing a typical segment of the population in order to be able better to evaluate the tuberculosis problem.

Venereal disease among the German civilian population increased until August 1946, when the highest rates since reporting was instituted were recorded. Since then, its incidence has declined as a result of a vigorous venereal disease control program which obtained the discovery, reporting, and treatment of all venereal disease cases and examination of persons exposed to venereal disease. Close cooperation of all agencies, including the occupation forces, has been developed as a means of solving the problem. Since turning over operation of control activities to German authorities in the summer of 1946, failure to provide sufficient personnel and other means for effectively prosecuting the program has been the main obstacle to obtaining further progress. The use of penicillin, which has been available for treatment of all cases of gonorrhea since December 1945, except during November and December 1946, has resulted in the effective and rapid cure of gonorrhea cases and the release of hospital bed space. It has also encouraged the voluntary application of individuals for treatment, and resulted in better cooperation by physicians. The interruption in penicillin for the treatment of gonorrhea in November and December 1946 was followed by a slight increase in gonorrhea rates in 1947 which has persisted through May.

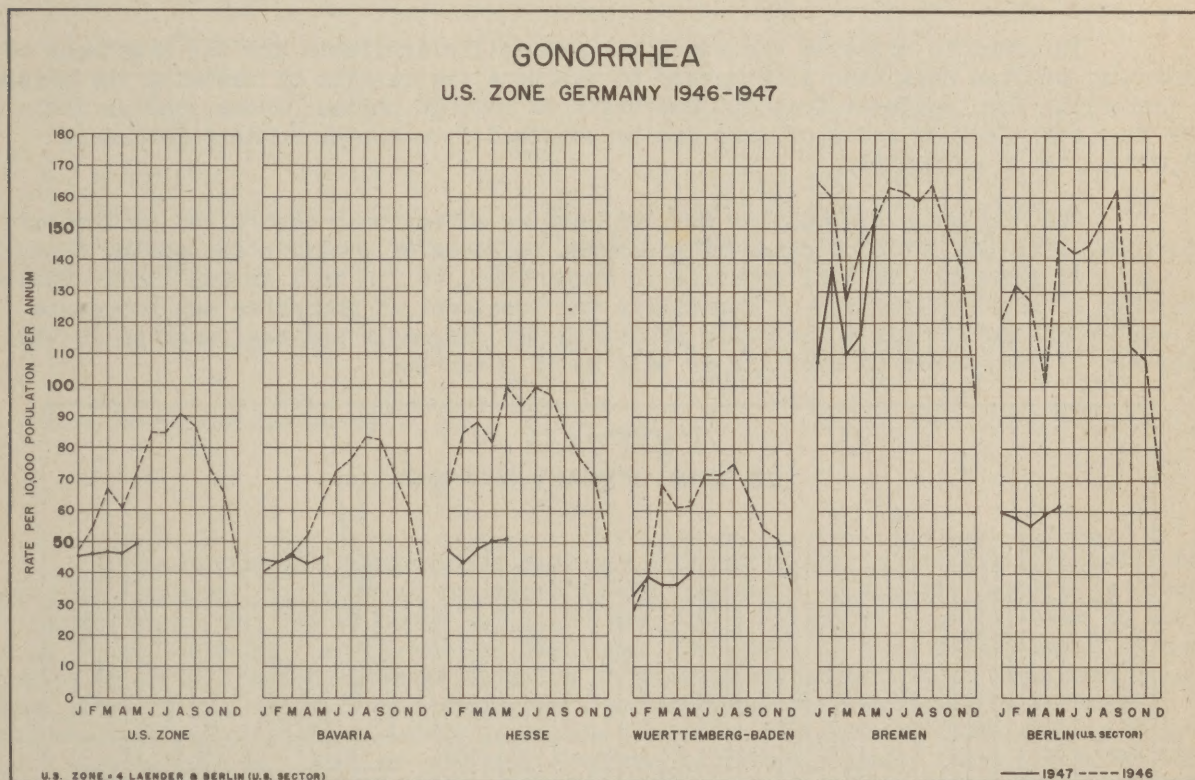


Figure 2

A total of 6,897 cases of gonorrhea in April and 7,423 in May was treated with penicillin, bringing the total number of cases treated with penicillin since the beginning of the program in December 1945 to 150,405. (See Figure 3)

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PENICILLIN TREATMENT OF GONORRHEA IN GERMAN CIVILIANS
U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY (INCLUDING BERLIN SECTOR)

AREA	Number of Patients Treated during April and May 1947						Number of Patients Treated 1 December 45 to 1 June 47
	Males		Females		Total		
	April	May	April	May	April	May	
TOTAL U.S. ZONE	2,707	3,359	4,190	4,064	6,897	7,423	150,405
BAVARIA	1,408	1,602	1,999	1,962	3,407	3,564	62,667
HESSE	446	545	900	590	1,346	1,135	34,372
WUERTTEMBERG- BADEN	674	733	850	791	1,524	1,524	32,301
BREMEN	107	180	268	267	375	447	7,857
BERLIN (US SECTOR)	72	299	173	454	245	753	13,208

Figure 3

In order to conserve the supply of penicillin available for the treatment of gonorrhea, studies have been in progress to evaluate the results of reducing the dosage of penicillin for treatment from 200,000 units to 100,000 units. These studies indicate that satisfactory rates of cure can be obtained from proper administration of 100,000 units of penicillin.

The incidence of syphilis has not been as effectively controlled as that of gonorrhea, with the ratio of cases of gonorrhea to cases of syphilis decreasing from 3.1 cases of gonorrhea to 1 of syphilis in March 1946, to 1.7 to 1 in May 1947. Public knowledge of the availability of penicillin for treatment of gonorrhea has increased the number of individuals voluntarily reporting for diagnosis and has resulted in the discovery of many cases of syphilis as well as of gonorrhea.

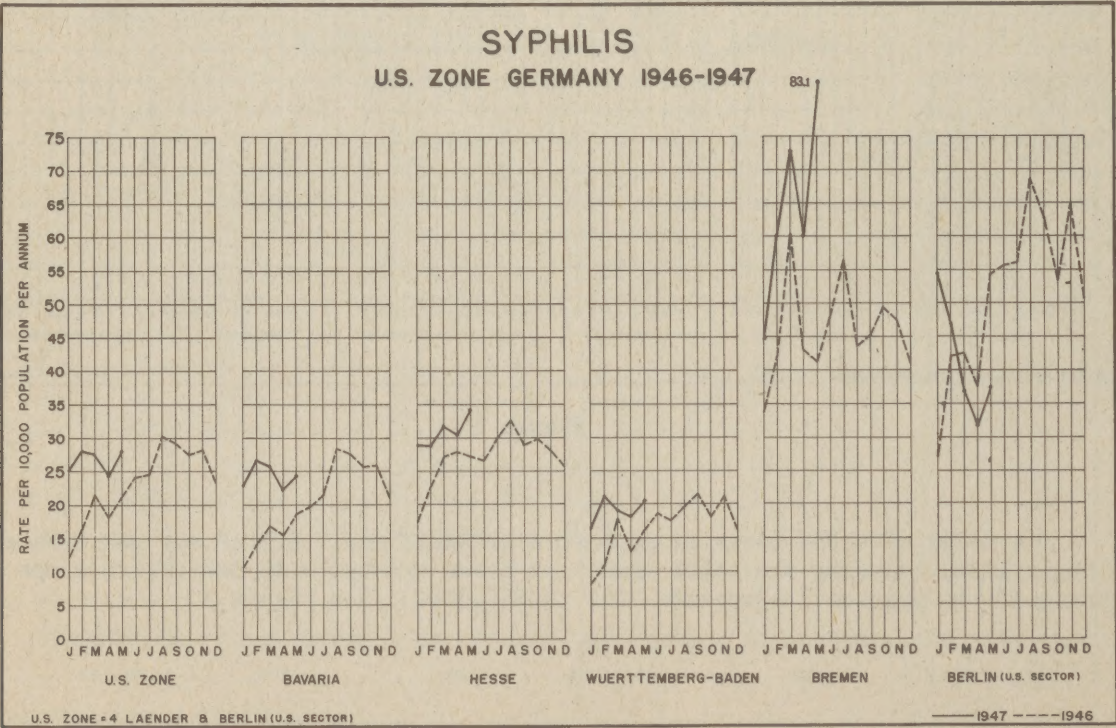


Figure 4

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

Important handicaps in the control of syphilis are the lack of the more effective arsenicals and bismuth therapeutic agents for treatment, failure to conduct continuous treatment, and lack of laboratory facilities for making early diagnosis in primary cases as well as insufficient public knowledge of the early signs and seriousness of the disease.

Diphtheria, after attaining its highest rates in the U.S. Zone in October and November 1945, underwent a seasonal decline until August 1946 when it again increased through October. A decline again occurred in October 1946 which has continued, so that it is now at the lowest seasonal level recorded since before the war. An extensive diphtheria immunization program has significantly reduced the number of susceptible children. Other measures that were aimed toward improving environmental factors and restricting cases, carriers, and contacts effectively contributed to the control of diphtheria.

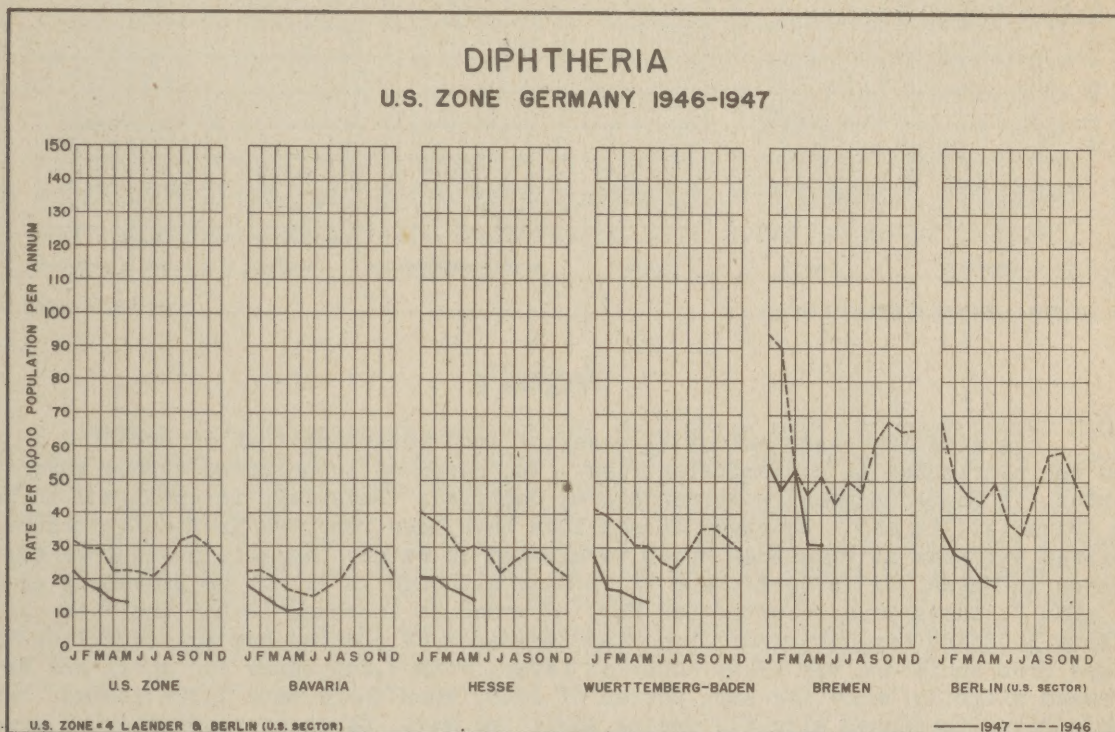


Figure 5

Typhoid fever continued to decrease with rates far below those for April and May 1946; however, minor local increases in the incidence of typhoid fever have occurred in Lands Bremen and Hesse during April and May. An outbreak of typhoid fever in the village of Thurndorf, Land Kreis Bad Kissingen (Bavaria), is a current example of the hazard posed by inadequate water supplies in small communities. This developed on a farm where 30 out of 92 people living in four buildings were infected by well water which had been contaminated by a nearby cesspool. The well had formerly provided water for only eleven persons. Another outbreak occurred in Unterpfahlheim, Land Kreis Neu Ulm (Bavaria), with 7 cases of typhoid and 13 cases of paratyphoid traced to a contaminated milk supply.

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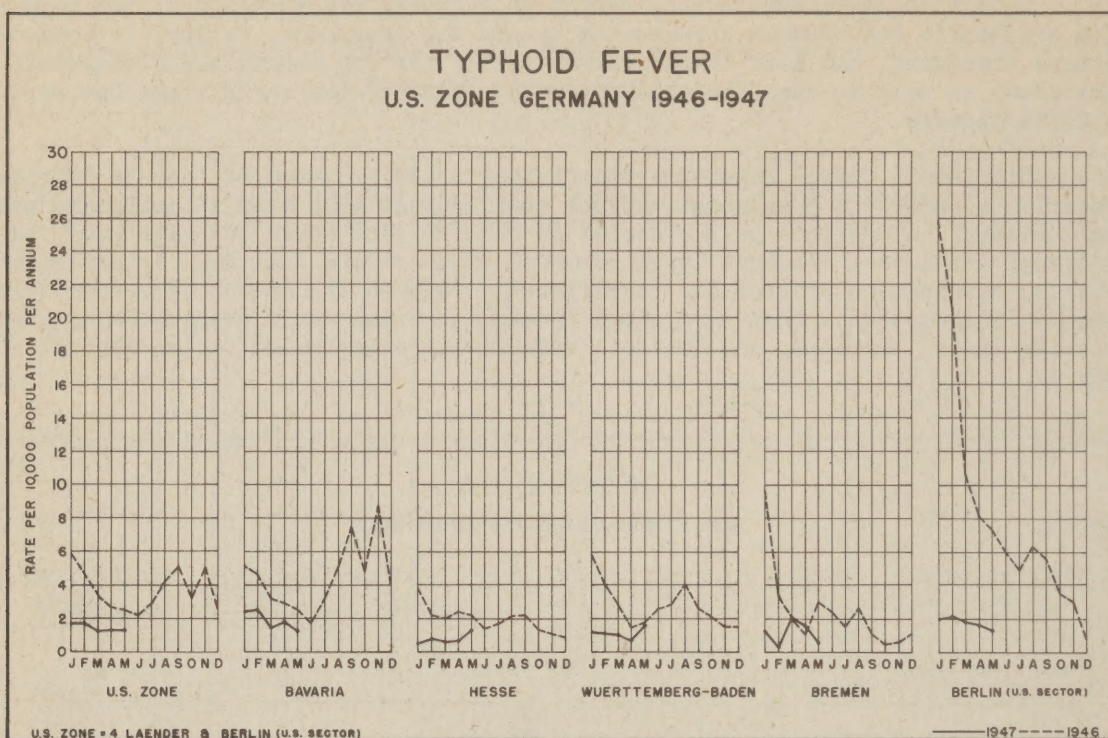


Figure 6

A localized outbreak of 71 cases of food poisoning that occurred in a jail at Hanau was attributed to contaminated fish. Two cases of louse-borne typhus fever were reported, in Regierungsbezirk Neiderbayern, Oberpfalz (Bavaria), in April and in Regensburg (Bavaria), in May. No cases of smallpox have been reported in the Zone since the localized outbreak at Wiesbaden which terminated in March. Malaria has increased, with 11 cases in March, 21 in April, and 52 in May, although it is not as prevalent as a year ago, when 74 cases were reported for May. A moderate increase in the incidence of infectious jaundice has occurred. Reported incidence of scabies has not significantly changed from April and May 1946. Scarlet fever, with 1,218 cases for April and May 1947, decreased slightly below the same period of 1946, when there were 1,326 cases. Paratyphoid fever increased slightly during April and May. Cases of respiratory diseases, diagnosed clinically as influenza but not confirmed by laboratory tests, increased from 521 in April to 1,077 in May 1947. A survey of health facilities made in the Port of Bremen in April to evaluate adequacy of Port quarantine procedures, resulted in improved control measures to prevent entrance and spread of communicable diseases through the Port.

The mortality rates for all communicable diseases (Figure 14, page 16), after reaching a high point for the winter in March 1947, are now decreasing and are considerably lower than for corresponding periods of 1946.

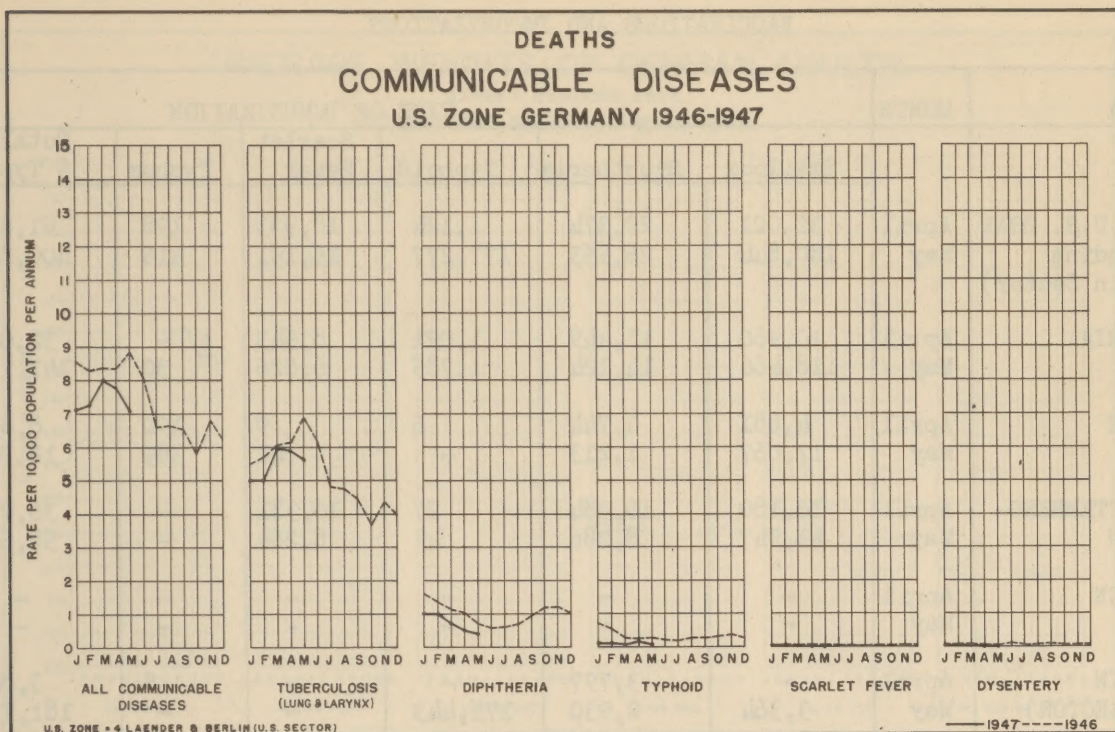


Figure 7

Deaths from tuberculosis account for the larger part of communicable disease mortality. Tuberculosis mortality, highest in May 1946, decreased during the summer until October, when it again increased until March 1947, at which time its rate was almost the same as that of March 1946. A comparison of tuberculosis death rates in the U.S. Zone, including the U.S. Sector of Berlin, for 1946 and 1947 shows that they increased from 57 to 62 per 100,000 per annum. This is considerably higher than Germany's prewar rate of 50 per 100,000 per annum in 1939 as compared to 40 per 100,000 per annum in the United States in 1945. Proportionally greater increases in death rates can be expected in the cities of Germany. For example, the tuberculosis mortality rate in the U.S. Sector of Berlin was 231 per 100,000 per annum in 1946.

Immunization programs for reducing the number of susceptibles among the population and protecting groups of the population against certain communicable diseases that are particularly hazardous to them continued during April and May. The following table gives the progress made in April and May 1947 for the Zone, as well as individually by Laender, and for the U.S. Sector of Berlin.

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VACCINATIONS AND IMMUNIZATIONS

AREA	MONTH	TYPE OF IMMUNIZATION					
		Smallpox	Diphtheria	Typhoid	Scarlet Fever	Typhus	Total 5 Types
TOTAL U.S. ZONE (Including Berlin Sector)	April	32,021	29,374	1,124	18,933	198	81,650
	May	180,844	26,553	177,277	15,151	415	400,240
BAVARIA	April	10,960	11,449	1,091	8,543	a/ -	32,043
	May	118,466	14,124	1,785	6,826	30	141,231
HESSE	April	4,881	3,744	6	9	190	8,830
	May	17,067	1,213	-	41	385	18,706
WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN	April	16,180	10,384	27	10,381	-	36,972
	May	41,947	8,286	49	8,284	-	58,566
BREMEN	April	-	-	-	-	-	-
	May	-	-	-	-	-	-
BERLIN (US SECTOR)	April	-	3,797	-	-	8	3,805
	May	3,364	2,930	175,443	-	-	181,737
CUMULATIVE TO 1 JUNE 1947		1,250,692	2,314,558	3,297,426	948,064	85,477	7,896,217

a/ - indicates no cases reported.

Figure 8

Nutrition

The average body weight of urban German adults in the U.S. Zone was virtually stable in April and May as compared with the weights in March, according to data from both the street weighing program and the nutrition surveys of large cities. The maintenance of relatively unchanged body weights in this period contrasts sharply with the situation one year ago.^{1/} Following the reduction of the basic ration to less than 1,300 calories in March 1946, street weights promptly responded by showing losses. Beginning in March 1947, shortages of issue against the official ration have caused the effective available ration to fall to less than 1,200 calories in most cities during the past three months. This reduction had not yet been reflected in body weight decreases as of early May (Figure 15, page 17).

^{1/} A descriptive discussion of the programs and sources from which data are derived for a month-to-month evaluation of the nutritional health of the population is to be found in the Public Health and Medical Affairs annex to the Report of the Military Governor, No. 18.

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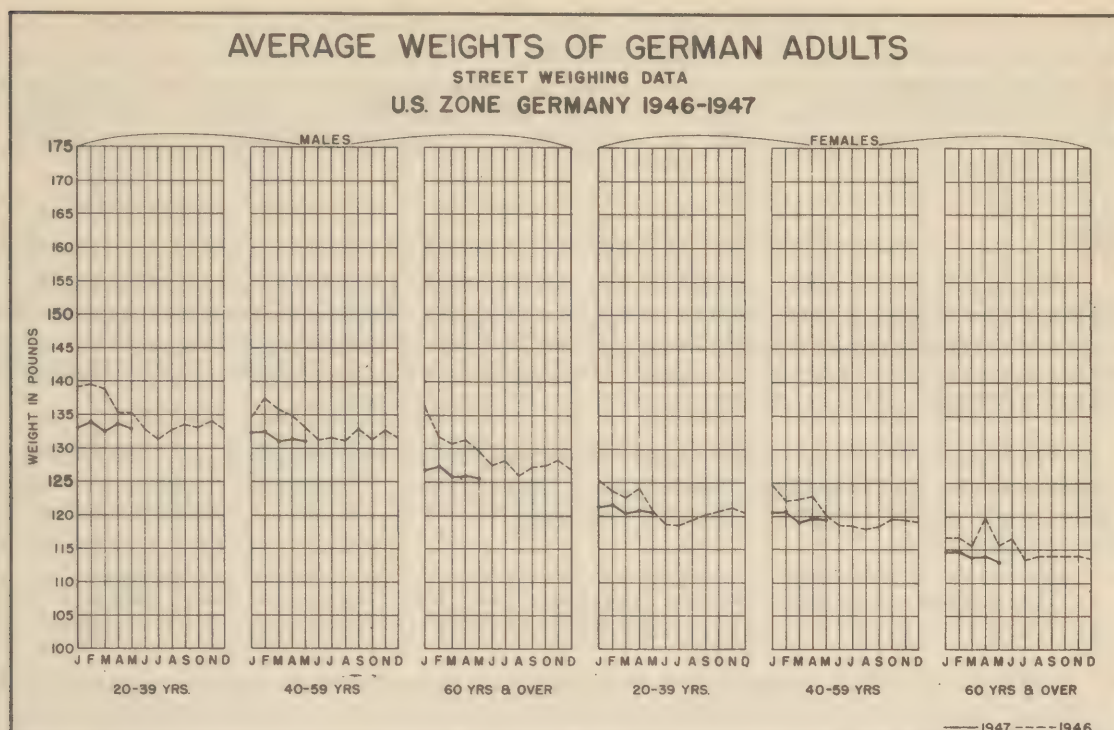


Figure 9

School weighing in Wuerttemberg-Baden revealed lower average weights in all ages in May than in March. In Hesse there were scattered losses and gains (Figure 16, page 18). The school feeding program is gaining momentum, bringing increasing numbers of children into its scope. Large benefits in terms of improved school attendance, school performance, and morale are being reported. Benefits in terms of increased body weights, however, have not appeared. Improvement in nutritional health should soon follow unless the additional food received at school is negated by diminished consumption at home during the current period of ration deficits. Pre-school children continued to compare satisfactorily with minimum standard weights.

The incidence of edema, as diagnosed by doctors of nutrition survey teams, returned in May to the 0.8 percent level previously reported in March, having temporarily increased to 1.4 percent in April. The reported cases of edema are for the most part mild borderline cases. Instances of severe advanced nutritional edema are encountered only under exceptional circumstances. Specific vitamin deficiencies do not constitute a problem except in the case of rickets, which is not strictly a food problem.

Food shortages in official channels caused an appreciable fall in issues against the authorized 1,550-calorie basic ration in all the cities surveyed. Actual issues ranged from approximately 900 to 1,300 calories. The amounts of food procurable from off-ration sources varied appreciably and were difficult to estimate. Consumption interviews revealed a continued high average consumption of potatoes, even in cities where stocks were officially reported to be exhausted. Estimated average daily potato consumption by the normal consumer ranged from 371 grams to 850 grams in different cities against a generally unfulfilled daily ration of 429 grams. Potatoes stored by people who received their entire ration allowance last fall would not account for the continued high average consumption of potatoes at this time.

Bread shortages caused issues to fall to 60 percent of the allowance provided by the 1,550-calorie official ration. There was little positive evidence of consumption of appreciable quantities of bread in excess of the issued amounts.

The continued maintenance of body weight near the March level cannot be explained by German estimates of total daily average consumption which range from 1,010 to 1,400 calories. Whether the population samples weighed have been statistically reliable or whether food consumption from unofficial sources has actually been high

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

enough to support the body-weight data in hand cannot be confidently concluded. Judging from the data presented, the nutritional status of the urban population as recorded in May had not undergone accelerated deterioration commensurate with the shortages in food available through the official ration channels in March, April, and May. The general downward trend recorded in the late winter and early spring continued at approximately the established rate.

Sanitation

The quality of water supplies has been generally maintained, contaminated water being found only in some of the smaller villages, where all possible corrective measures have been promptly instituted. Contamination of water supplies due to defective sewage disposal has not been reported during the past two months; however, overloaded and damaged sewerage facilities are a constant hazard to health.

The quantity of water has been reasonably adequate for most of the large cities with the exception of Wiesbaden, Bremen, and Bremerhaven. Increasing numbers of villages are passing through their annual summer shortage of water, which is now aggravated by augmented populations.

The advent of warmer weather has permitted the opening of many public baths and pools which resulted in improved opportunities for the maintenance of personal hygiene.

Control of disease-bearing and pest insects has been generally neglected, but rodent control activities have been maintained with the use of rodenticides procured from indigenous production. Fifty five-man teams have been working on mosquito control in greater Berlin under the supervision of the city health department. This work has been supported by U.S. Army equipment with two power spray outfits in operation in the U.S. Sector of Berlin.

Inspection of restaurants and food handling establishments has continued under Public Health supervision. Corrective action was taken in numerous cases where it was found that adulterated foods were being offered for public consumption.

MEDICAL AFFAIRS

Nursing

During the past several months the activities of Red Cross Nursing Sisterhoods have been handicapped because the finances of the local chapters were held in blocked accounts, preventing their expenditure for such necessary functions as repair of damaged housing, support of ill, injured, and retired nurses and other operating expenses which exceeded current earnings. This situation has been relieved by a directive from the Finance Division unblocking, for certain authorized purposes, locally-held Red Cross funds which did not belong to the Praesidium, or Presidency, of the German Red Cross.

An invitation tendered by the Swiss Red Cross for 150 German graduate nurses to go to Switzerland for a six-months course of post-graduate study and rehabilitation has been accepted. Each of the four Laender and the U.S. Sector of Berlin were allocated a definite number in proportion to the population of each area. Nurses are being selected by leaders of the nursing profession in the Laender. Military Government is assisting in obtaining proper clearances and in further negotiations with the Swiss Red Cross. All expenses in Switzerland will be borne by the Swiss Red Cross.

Hospitalization

The following tabulation shows for the U.S. Zone, and separately for each of the four Laender and U.S. Sector of Berlin, the total numbers of German hospital beds available and the percentage of occupancy as of the last day of the months indicated.

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STATUS OF CIVILIAN HOSPITAL BEDS (As of Last Day of Month)

AREA	BEDS AVAILABLE			PERCENT OF BEDS OCCUPIED		
	JAN 47	APR 47	MAY 47	JAN 47	APR 47	MAY 47
TOTAL US ZONE	180,772	183,789	184,322	88.7	87.7	85.1
BAVARIA	86,009	85,068	85,445	89.3	89.6	85.7
HESSE	40,946	43,541	43,349	87.0	85.7	84.3
WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN	34,009	34,603	34,959	89.3	87.8	85.7
BREMEN	6,452	6,646	6,651	88.6	85.3	82.4
BERLIN (US SECTOR)	13,356	13,931	13,918	88.6	83.2	84.0

Figure 10

Progress in the expansion of urgently needed hospital bed capacity during April and May has not been as rapid as had been hoped for with the improved conditions and industrial activity which should facilitate the repair and rehabilitation of damaged buildings. The total of 184,322 beds available as of 31 May 1947 represents only 10 beds per 1,000 population on the basis of estimate population as of 1 April 1947. To provide 15 beds per 1,000 population, which is considered the minimum requirement under existing conditions for the coming winter, a total of 276,075 beds would be required. This would necessitate an increase of 91,753 beds during the summer months. Since Army held hospitals used for the care of prisoners of war, formerly a ready source of additional beds for the civilian population, have been released and most easily repairable hospital facilities have been restored to their former use, the provision of additional beds becomes more and more difficult. While the German health authorities are generally in full agreement with this estimated minimum need, they have been unable to obtain the energetic support from the Laender governments that will be necessary if any real progress in overcoming this serious deficit is to be accomplished. As of 31 May 1947, at a season of the year when hospital occupancy should be at a minimum, there was an average occupancy of civilian hospital beds of 85.1 percent, which is the approximate maximum that can be properly accommodated in general hospitals. With the many thousands of open infectious cases of tuberculosis remaining unhospitalized, and with such a high rate of occupancy during the summer, it is evident that the estimate of 15 beds per 1,000 population as a minimum requirement is not exaggerated.

Narcotics Control

The supply of narcotics remains satisfactory, with increased production relieving a shortage of codeine that had developed. A large quantity of narcotics, originally captured enemy materiel, was released for distribution through legitimate channels in the four Laender and the U.S. Sector of Berlin. These drugs were allocated and their distribution was effected by the Opium Offices.

Early in May the President of the Permanent Central Opium Board, United Nations, and his assistant visited Berlin and conferred with representatives of all the occupying powers and then toured the three western zones, where he conferred with Allied and German officials. In the U.S. Zone, he outlined the organization and purposes of the Permanent Central Opium Board, its new status in United Nations, and the obligations of narcotic officials in Germany under the international conventions which are in force.

Medical Supply

The major problem facing German authorities in the maintenance of health services, other than the provision of adequate hospital bed capacity, is one of supplying

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sufficient quantities of the many essential pharmaceuticals and hospital supplies and equipment. While the seasonal revival of industrial production promises to make available many items for which there are raw materials, there remain certain other essential items which were either never previously manufactured in Germany, or for which raw materials are not available in sufficient quantities for their production. The more important of such items are penicillin, insulin, anthelmintics, glycerine, iodine and bismuth salts, camphor, castor oil, various hormone preparations, agar-agar and other bacteriological nutrient materials, laboratory stains and related items. Steps have been taken to develop import programs for certain essential raw materials as well as finished products, in the hope that at least minimum quantities of the most essential items can be provided.

During May a shipment of 7½ million units of insulin was received from CRALOG (Council of Relief Agencies Licensed for Operation in Germany), the first received since January. This shipment was received just in time to alleviate temporarily a critical shortage which had threatened the lives of diabetics in the Zone. While CRALOG is attempting to provide additional quantities, experience has shown that dependence upon voluntary relief donations for a drug so vital to the lives of a small segment of the population is not a satisfactory solution, and it is important that provision be made for the regular import of either raw pancreas for processing or finished insulin for distribution to registered diabetics.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Veterinary Administration and Personnel

The organization of the Bipartite Food and Agriculture Control Group now includes a veterinary position for the purpose of coordinating veterinary affairs in the U.S.-U.K. Zones as they pertain to Food and Agriculture. The first meeting of all German Laender veterinary officials of the two zones was held in Stuttgart in May. Several short courses and conferences were held during the two months in various parts of the Zone for veterinary officials, practitioners, and meat inspectors.

The Laender veterinarians of Hesse, Bavaria, and Wuerttemberg-Baden met in Stuttgart to discuss problems common to the Zone. The principle topics discussed were revision of licensing regulations for veterinarians, examinations for the government service, changes in the horseshoeing laws, extension of the training period for lay meat-inspectors, control of important animal diseases, production of foot and mouth disease vaccine, and handling of veterinary statistics.

Animal Disease Control

Animal disease incidence in the U.S. Zone can be considered as about normal for the season. Figure 17, page 19, gives the incidence of reportable animal diseases in the Zone for April and May 1947. Equine scabies continued to decline with the onset of spring weather. For the first time in several months, no new infections of foot and mouth disease were reported in the two-month period. This disease is prevalent in the British and French Zones and constitutes a continual threat to the U.S. Zone. As in the past years, the incidence of swine erysipelas has increased sharply since the middle of March. German officials and scientists are trying to develop an improved vaccine against this disease. Fowl pest, most prevalent in Bavaria, has continued to increase since the first of March. Swine fever was reported in Bavaria and Hesse after being absent for three months. A few cases of dourine are still being found in the continued search being carried on throughout Germany. Equine encephalomyelitis shows some increase over previous months. Military Government assisted German officials in obtaining a culture of strain 19 of Brucella abortus for Wuerttemberg-Baden. This state is planning to prepare a vaccine from this strain similar to the vaccine successfully used in the United States and to undertake a widespread immunization of cattle. A special meeting was held in April in Hesse for veterinarians, livestock and agriculture officials, finance officials, and others to develop plans for more effective control of bovine tuberculosis.

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COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORT (BY LAND)
U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY (INCLUDING BERLIN SECTOR)
FOR MONTH OF APRIL 1947
(4 Weeks)

L A N D	POPULATION a/	Reported Number of New Cases and Deaths From Communicable Disease														c: Cases			d: Deaths										
		Cases & Deaths	Typhus Fever	Smallpox	Anthrax	Relapsing Fever	Cholera	Plague	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tbc Lung & Larynx	Tbc Other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis Meningococcus	Poliomyelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery Infectious	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rheumatitis	Rabies	Malaria	Influenza	Measles
TOTAL US ZONE	18,405,000	c 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1972	552	3896	777	1031	47	8	6563	3458	185	94	46	103	3	99	13461	6	-	21	521	2032
Bavaria	9,124,000	d 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	765	212	1702	186	620	26	7	3018	1562	126	58	6	92	-	65	9407	1	-	11	410	1468
Hesse	4,121,000	d 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	511	156	894	314	151	9	-	1607	967	21	8	3	5	1	15	1569	2	-	4	-	146
Wuerttemberg-Baden	3,678,000	d 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	425	108	654	145	243	9	1	1042	460	20	26	3	5	2	7	2102	1	-	3	-	415
Bremen	492,000	d 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	16	186	47	17	1	-	441	227	6	1	8	-	-	12	363	-	-	-	111	3
Berlin (US Sector)	990,000	d 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	153	60	460	85	b/	2	-	455	242	12	1	26	1	-	-	b/	2	-	3	b/	-

Case Rates Expressed as per 10,000 Population per Annum																													
TOTAL US ZONE	18,405,000	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.9	3.9	27.5	5.5	7.3	0.3	0.1	46.3	24.4	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.7	95.0	0.0	-	0.1	3.7	14.3
Bavaria	9,124,000	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.9	3.0	24.3	2.7	8.8	0.4	0.1	43.0	22.3	1.8	0.8	0.1	1.3	-	0.9	134.0	0.0	-	0.2	5.8	20.9
Hesse	4,121,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.1	4.9	28.2	9.9	4.8	0.3	-	50.7	30.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	49.5	0.1	-	0.1	-	4.6
Wuerttemberg-Baden	3,678,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.0	3.8	23.1	5.1	8.6	0.3	0.0	36.8	16.3	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	74.3	0.0	-	0.1	-	14.7
Bremen	492,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.2	4.2	49.1	12.4	4.5	0.3	-	116.5	60.0	1.6	0.3	2.1	-	-	3.2	101.2	-	-	-	29.3	0.8
Berlin (US Sector)	990,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.1	7.9	60.4	11.2	b/	0.3	-	59.7	31.8	1.6	0.1	3.4	0.1	-	-	b/	0.3	-	0.4	b/	-

Case Rates Expressed as per 10,000 Population per Annum

TOTAL US ZONE	18,405,000	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.9	3.9	27.5	5.5	7.3	0.3	0.1	46.3	24.4	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.7	95.0	0.0	-	0.1	3.7	14.3
Bavaria	9,124,000	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.9	3.0	24.3	2.7	8.8	0.4	0.1	49.0	22.3	1.8	0.8	0.1	1.3	-	0.9	134.0	0.0	-	0.2	5.8	20.9
Hesse	4,121,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.1	4.9	28.2	9.9	4.8	0.3	-	50.7	30.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	49.5	0.1	-	0.1	-	4.6
Wuerttemberg-Baden	3,678,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.0	3.8	23.1	5.1	8.6	0.3	0.0	36.8	16.3	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	74.3	0.0	-	0.1	-	14.7
Bremen	492,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.2	4.2	49.1	12.4	4.5	0.3	-	116.5	60.0	1.6	0.3	2.1	-	-	3.2	101.2	-	-	-	29.3	0.8
Berlin (US Sector)	990,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.1	7.9	60.4	11.2	b/	0.3	-	59.7	31.8	1.6	0.1	3.4	0.1	-	-	b/	0.3	-	0.4	b/	b/

a/ Official population estimate established by Civil Administration Division, OMGUS, as of 1 April 1947.

b/ Indicates no data submitted.

- Indicates no cases reported.

0.0 Indicates rates between 0 and 0.05.

Figure 11

APRIL - MAY 1947

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORT (BY LAND) U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY (INCLUDING BERLIN SECTOR) FOR MONTH OF MAY 1947 (5 weeks)

APRIL - MAY 1947

L A N D .	POPULATION a/	Reported Number of New Cases and Deaths From Communicable Disease														c: Cases					d: Deaths									
		CASES & DEATHS	Louse Borne Typhus Fever	Smallpox	Anthrax	Relapsing Fever	Cholera	Plague	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tbc Lung & Larynx	Tbc Other	Whooping Cough	Meningococcus	Poliomyelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery Infectious	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rosephallitis Epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles		
TOTAL US ZONE	18,405,000	c	1	-	-	-	-	-	2350	666	6294	1129	1511	52	8	8746	4960	235	143	55	102	8	199	19008	12	-	52	1077	3358	
		d	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	1	985	126	9	19	1	-	8	23	3	4	4	-	3	-	-	4	-	-	1	5
Bavaria	9,124,000	c	1	-	-	-	-	-	985	249	2867	406	808	35	4	3965	2131	115	64	12	18	5	127	14371	6	-	28	959	2688	
		d	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	420	44	1	14	-	-	7	12	-	1	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	4	
Hesse	4,121,000	c	-	-	-	-	-	-	561	198	1406	303	384	7	3	2024	1356	50	41	9	72	2	52	2132	4	-	9	-	473	
		d	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	169	25	3	3	-	-	-	5	2	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	
Wuerttemberg-Baden	3,678,000	c	-	-	-	-	-	-	483	154	970	212	298	2	1	1429	723	55	36	6	11	1	2	1974	2	-	9	-	197	
		d	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	163	14	5	-	1	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Bremen	492,000	c	-	-	-	-	-	-	147	19	309	89	21	5	-	739	393	3	-	3	-	-	-	18	531	-	1	118	-	
		d	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	27	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Berlin (US Sector)	990,000	c	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	46	742	119	b/	3	-	589	357	12	2	25	1	-	-	-	b/	-	5	b/	-	
		d	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	226	16	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Case Rates Expressed as per 10,000 Population per Annum																														
TOTAL US ZONE	18,405,000	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.3	3.8	35.6	6.4	8.5	0.3	0.0	49.4	28.0	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.1	107.4	0.1	-	0.3	6.1	19.0	
Bavaria	9,124,000	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.2	2.8	32.7	4.6	9.2	0.4	0.0	45.2	24.3	1.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.4	163.8	0.1	-	0.3	10.9	30.6	
Hesse	4,121,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.2	5.0	35.5	7.6	9.7	0.2	0.1	51.1	34.2	1.3	1.0	0.2	1.8	0.1	1.3	53.8	0.1	-	0.2	-	11.9	
Wuerttemberg-Baden	3,678,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.7	4.4	27.4	6.0	8.4	0.1	0.0	40.4	20.4	1.6	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	55.8	0.1	-	0.3	-	5.6	
Bremen	492,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.1	4.0	65.3	18.8	4.4	1.1	-	156.2	83.1	0.6	-	0.6	-	-	38	112.2	-	-	0.2	24.9	-	
Berlin (US Sector)	990,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.3	4.8	77.9	12.5	b/	0.3	-	61.9	37.5	1.3	0.2	2.6	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	b/	b/	

Case Rates Expressed as per 10,000 Population per Annum

TOTAL US ZONE	18,405,000	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.3	3.8	35.6	6.4	8.5	0.3	0.0	49.4	28.0	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.1	107.4	0.1	-	0.3	6.1	19.0
Bavaria	9,124,000	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.2	2.8	32.7	4.6	9.2	0.4	0.0	45.2	24.3	1.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.4	163.8	0.1	-	0.3	10.9	30.6
Hesse	4,121,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.2	5.0	35.5	7.6	9.7	0.2	0.1	51.1	34.2	1.3	1.0	0.2	1.8	0.1	1.3	53.8	0.1	-	0.2	-	11.9
Wuerttemberg-Baden	3,678,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.7	4.4	27.4	6.0	8.4	0.1	0.0	40.4	20.4	1.6	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	55.8	0.1	-	0.3	-	5.6
Bremen	492,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.1	4.0	65.3	18.8	4.4	1.1	-	156.2	83.1	0.6	-	0.6	-	-	3.8	112.2	-	-	0.2	24.9	-
Berlin (US Sector)	990,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.3	4.8	77.9	12.5	b/	0.3	-	61.9	37.5	1.3	0.2	2.6	0.1	-	-	b/	-	-	0.5	b/	-

a/ Official population estimate established by Civil Administration Division, OMUS, as of 1 April 1947.

b/ Indicates no data submitted.

- Indicates no cases reported.

0.0 Indicates rates between 0 and 0.05.

Figure 12

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE RATES

U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY

FOR PERIOD APRIL 1946 THROUGH MAY 1947

Expressed as Cases per 10,000 Persons Annually

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

P E R I O D	Typhus Fever	Louse Borne	Smallpox	Anthrax	Relapsing Fever	Cholera	Plague	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tbc Lung & Larynx	Tbc Other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis	Polio-myelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery Infectious	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rhcephalitis Epidemic	Rabies	Malaria	Influenza	Measles
April 1946	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.7	5.1	20.0	2.8	8.8	0.2	0.0	60.4	18.1	2.7	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	108.4	0.1	-	0.4	4.6	1.3
May 1946	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.9	5.5	23.1	3.3	18.0	0.2	0.1	72.5	21.1	2.5	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.4	99.3	0.0	-	0.6	1.9	3.1
June 1946	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.3	5.2	23.6	3.7	20.2	0.3	0.1	84.8	24.1	2.2	0.6	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	118.3	0.0	-	0.9	0.7	4.4
July 1946	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.9	5.9	22.2	4.1	23.2	0.3	0.2	84.6	24.5	2.9	1.4	1.2	2.9	0.0	0.3	108.6	0.1	-	1.1	0.5	6.0
August 1946	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	25.3	5.9	23.9	4.0	25.1	0.2	0.7	90.6	30.2	4.2	2.5	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	93.7	0.1	-	0.8	0.8	5.0
September 1946	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.6	7.8	19.7	3.3	19.4	0.2	1.0	86.7	29.2	5.1	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.4	108.1	0.0	-	0.5	0.9	6.0
October 1946	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.1	6.3	23.4	3.4	17.3	0.2	0.6	73.6	27.3	3.3	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.5	103.7	0.1	-	0.3	1.0	9.3
November 1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.0	6.2	24.4	3.4	16.0	0.2	0.3	65.9	28.2	5.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	-	0.7	120.2	0.1	-	0.1	1.2	26.2
December 1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.9	5.4	20.3	3.6	13.1	0.2	0.2	44.4	23.2	2.6	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	105.6	0.0	-	0.1	1.3	35.4
January 1947	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	22.6	4.8	19.6	2.9	12.2	0.5	0.1	45.3	25.2	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	109.0	0.0	-	0.1	2.0	37.5
February 1947	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	18.6	4.4	24.2	3.3	10.1	0.4	0.1	46.1	28.1	1.7	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.4	106.5	0.0	-	0.1	4.0	21.7
March 1947	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	16.5	3.9	26.4	4.9	6.5	0.4	0.1	46.6	27.6	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	101.1	0.1	-	0.1	2.9	14.6
April 1947	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.9	3.9	27.5	5.5	7.3	0.3	0.1	46.3	24.4	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.7	95.0	0.0	-	0.1	3.7	14.3
Week Endings:																												
5 Apr 1947	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.6	3.1	22.3	4.4	6.2	0.4	0.0	41.2	23.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	-	0.0	0.7	93.7	0.1	-	0.1	6.0	16.1
12 Apr 1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.8	3.3	22.2	5.3	6.4	0.4	0.1	43.1	23.7	1.5	0.5	0.5	2.6	-	0.8	85.7	-	-	0.1	2.9	15.5
19 Apr 1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	5.1	28.6	6.2	7.8	0.3	0.1	48.6	25.4	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.8	95.3	0.0	-	0.2	3.2	15.2
26 Apr 1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.8	4.2	37.0	6.0	8.8	0.3	0.1	52.5	25.5	1.6	1.1	0.2	0.1	-	0.5	105.5	0.1	-	0.2	2.6	10.6
May 1947	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.3	3.8	35.6	6.4	8.5	0.3	0.0	49.4	28.0	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.1	107.4	0.1	-	0.3	6.1	19.0
Week Endings:																												
3 May 1947	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.1	3.8	34.5	7.6	9.4	0.4	0.0	41.5	25.0	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	119.4	0.0	-	0.1	5.4	15.4
10 May 1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.4	3.9	35.6	6.0	8.6	0.3	0.1	46.6	29.6	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.4	119.5	0.0	-	0.3	6.0	17.7
17 May 1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.6	3.0	32.4	5.9	8.1	0.4	0.0	47.3	26.8	1.3	1.0	0.3	2.2	0.1	1.1	102.3	0.1	-	0.2	5.5	17.2
24 May 1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.2	4.4	39.3	5.7	9.7	0.2	0.1	57.7	29.7	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7	102.3	0.0	-	0.3	9.0	22.9
31 May 1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.1	3.7	35.9	6.7	6.9	0.3	-	53.9	29.0	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.4	-	1.8	93.6	0.2	-	0.5	4.5	21.6

0.0 Indicates rates between 0 and 0.05.

- Indicates no cases reported.

APRIL - MAY 1947

Figure 13

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

DEATH RATES FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR PERIOD APRIL 1946 THROUGH MAY 1947
Expressed as Deaths per 10,000 Population per Annum

AREA AND PERIOD	Typhus Fever Louse Borne	Smallpox	Anthrax	Relapsing Fever	Cholera	Plague	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	The Lung & Larynx	The Other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis	Polioviruses	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery Infectious	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Encephalitis Epidemic	Rabies	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	TOTAL ALL COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
U. S. Z O N E																												
April 1946	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.1	6.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.3	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	8.3
May 1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.0	6.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	8.9
June 1946	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.0	6.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	8.1
July 1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.0	4.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	6.6
August 1946	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	4.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	6.6
September 1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.0	4.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	6.6
October 1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	0.0	3.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	-	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	5.8
November 1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	0.1	4.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	6.8
December 1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.1	4.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	6.3
January 1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.0	5.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	7.2
February 1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.1	5.0	0.8	0.1	0.2	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.1
March 1947	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.0	6.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0
April 1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.0	5.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0
BAVARIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.0	4.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	0.2	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
HESSE	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	5.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WURTEMBERG-BADEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	4.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
BREMEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	5.3	2.6	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BERLIN (US SECTOR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	29.0	2.4	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.5	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
May 1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.0	5.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0
BAVARIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	4.8	0.5	0.0	0.2	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0
HESSE	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.0	4.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.0
WURTEMBERG-BADEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	4.6	0.4	0.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0
BREMEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	1.5	5.7	-	0.4	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BERLIN (US SECTOR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	23.7	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

0.0 Indicates rates between 0 and 0.05.

- Indicates no deaths reported.

Figure 14

APRIL - MAY 1947

(Street Weighing Program, April and May 1947)

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

A R R A	A P R I L			M A Y			J U N E			J U L Y		
	M A L E S		F E M A L E S	M A L E S		F E M A L E S	M A L E S		F E M A L E S	M A L E S		F E M A L E S
	20-39	40-59	60 +	20-39	40-59	60 +	20-39	40-59	60 +	20-39	40-59	60 +
TOTAL												
Number Weighed	28,024	26,789	12,962	32,560	29,256	13,504	28,246	26,354	12,930	32,887	29,182	13,309
Average Weight	133.7	131.4	125.9	120.9	119.7	114.1	133.0	131.2	125.6	120.6	119.6	113.2
Ref. Std. Wt.	142.0	146.0	147.0	123.0	132.0	133.0	142.0	146.0	147.0	123.0	132.0	133.0
Deviation From Ref. Std. Wt.	- 8.3	-14.6	-21.1	- 2.1	-12.3	-18.9	- 9.0	-14.8	-21.4	- 2.4	-12.4	-19.8
	- 5.8	-10.0	-14.4	- 1.7	- 9.3	-14.2	- 6.3	-10.1	-14.6	- 2.0	- 9.4	-14.9
BAVARIA												
Number Weighed	13,521	12,882	6,685	14,698	13,159	7,026	12,124	11,274	6,150	13,686	12,418	6,439
Average Weight	133.9	131.2	125.0	120.7	118.6	113.1	132.8	130.5	124.5	120.5	119.5	112.1
Ref. Std. Wt.	142.0	146.0	147.0	123.0	132.0	133.0	142.0	146.0	147.0	123.0	132.0	133.0
Deviation From Ref. Std. Wt.	- 8.1	-14.8	-22.0	- 2.3	-13.4	-19.9	- 9.2	-15.5	-22.5	- 2.5	-12.5	-20.9
	- 5.7	-10.1	-15.0	- 1.9	-10.2	-15.0	- 6.5	-10.6	-15.3	- 2.0	- 9.5	-15.7
HESSE												
Number Weighed	6,503	6,279	2,617	7,132	6,485	2,729	6,821	6,463	2,493	8,316	7,311	2,768
Average Weight	132.9	130.2	127.4	121.2	121.0	115.3	134.0	132.7	128.3	120.6	119.7	115.0
Ref. Std. Wt.	142.0	146.0	147.0	123.0	132.0	133.0	142.0	146.0	147.0	123.0	132.0	133.0
Deviation From Ref. Std. Wt.	- 9.1	-15.8	-19.6	- 1.8	-11.0	-17.7	- 8.0	-13.3	-18.7	- 2.4	-12.3	-18.0
	- 6.4	-10.8	-13.3	- 1.5	- 8.3	-13.3	- 5.6	- 9.1	-12.7	- 2.0	- 9.3	-13.5
WUERTEMBERG-BADEN												
Number Weighed	8,000	7,628	3,660	10,730	9,612	3,749	9,301	8,617	4,287	10,885	9,453	4,102
Average Weight	133.9	132.7	126.6	121.1	120.3	115.0	132.5	131.0	125.6	120.8	119.8	113.7
Ref. Std. Wt.	142.0	146.0	147.0	123.0	132.0	133.0	142.0	146.0	147.0	123.0	132.0	133.0
Deviation From Ref. Std. Wt.	- 8.1	-13.3	-20.4	- 1.9	-11.7	-18.0	- 9.5	-15.0	-21.4	- 2.2	-12.2	-19.3
	- 5.7	- 9.1	-13.9	- 1.5	- 8.9	-13.5	- 6.7	-10.3	-14.6	- 1.8	- 9.2	-14.5

[illegible]

Figure 15

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

SUMMARY OF AVERAGE BODY WEIGHTS OF 696,456 SCHOOL CHILDREN IN MAY
AS COMPARED WITH 379,868 CHILDREN IN MARCH IN
WUERTEMBERG-BADEN AND HESSE ^{a/}

A G E	S E X	W U E R T T E M B E R G - B A D E N						H E S S E					
		NUMBER WEIGHED		AVERAGE WEIGHT (LBS)		DEVIATION FROM STANDARD (LBS)		NUMBER WEIGHED		AVERAGE WEIGHT (LBS)		DEVIATION FROM STANDARD (LBS)	
		MARCH	MAY	MARCH	MAY	MARCH	MAY	MARCH	MAY	MARCH	MAY	MARCH	MAY
6	Boys	6,148	8,502	48.9	48.0	+ 3.8	+ 2.5	9,053	18,763	48.4	48.0	+ 3.7	+ 2.4
	Girls	5,848	7,594	47.5	46.4	+ 2.4	+ 0.7	10,888	17,844	44.0	46.0	- 0.7	+ 1.3
7	Boys	12,650	22,681	50.5	49.4	+ 2.5	+ 0.5	13,057	24,223	50.6	51.3	0.0	+ 0.7
	Girls	12,370	21,494	48.4	47.5	+ 2.2	0.0	12,586	23,595	50.6	49.9	0.0	- 0.7
8	Boys	12,772	23,053	55.0	53.5	+ 2.0	- 0.4	12,612	22,625	57.2	56.3	0.0	+ 1.3
	Girls	12,390	22,861	53.2	51.8	+ 0.2	- 1.4	11,934	22,218	55.0	54.3	+ 1.3	- 0.7
9	Boys	12,011	21,786	60.0	57.8	- 0.3	- 4.6	11,948	22,592	61.6	62.0	- 5.1	- 1.8
	Girls	11,471	21,093	58.2	56.4	- 1.4	- 3.8	11,557	21,017	59.4	60.3	- 5.5	- 1.3
10	Boys	12,087	21,216	65.1	64.4	- 2.9	- 4.7	11,180	21,387	68.2	65.8	- 4.4	- 5.1
	Girls	11,520	20,219	63.8	62.6	- 3.3	- 5.6	11,102	20,661	66.0	65.8	- 6.6	- 5.1
11	Boys	11,700	20,698	71.2	69.0	- 3.0	- 6.3	10,293	20,090	74.8	72.6	- 5.3	- 4.4
	Girls	11,412	19,703	70.1	68.9	- 4.9	- 6.8	10,003	18,788	72.6	72.2	- 5.7	- 4.8
12	Boys	10,818	19,784	77.3	75.5	- 3.9	- 7.7	9,734	18,394	79.2	78.8	- 5.7	- 4.8
	Girls	10,594	18,725	78.5	76.4	- 5.1	- 7.7	8,985	17,908	81.4	80.5	- 6.6	- 5.9
13	Boys	9,640	15,731	84.8	83.5	- 3.4	- 6.2	7,267	14,118	92.4	88.2	0.0	- 7.3
	Girls	9,322	15,299	88.5	86.3	- 4.1	- 5.2	7,578	13,918	92.4	90.2	- 4.8	- 2.2
14	Boys	7,653	10,406	96.0	92.6	- 2.6	- 6.6	3,379	8,263	96.8	96.8	- 4.2	- 2.2
	Girls	7,486	9,464	99.2	95.8	- 0.7	- 4.5	3,338	8,821	101.2	99.2	+ 0.2	- 1.8
15	Boys	3,743	6,249	105.5	108.1	- 3.0	- 5.7		3,377		106.7		- 3.5
	Girls	3,673	5,129	107.0	106.6	+ 1.0	- 0.8		3,125		109.3		+ 1.3
16	Boys	2,417	5,756	122.8	122.2	- 1.7	- 2.8		2,234		120.1		- 2.4
	Girls	2,203	3,488	114.6	116.7	+ 3.0	+ 2.5		1,826		117.3		+ 2.9
17	Boys	2,028	4,973	131.2	130.5	- 0.8	- 1.9		1,445		130.0		+ 0.7
	Girls	1,418	2,164	122.9	122.1	+ 7.4	+ 5.5		1,156		120.6		+ 5.5
T O T A L S		203,374	348,068					176,494	348,388				

^{a/} Program in Hesse did not include older age group in the month of March.
The April school weighing program was interrupted by holidays.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

INCIDENCE OF REPORTABLE ANIMAL DISEASES U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY (INCLUDING BERLIN SECTOR) FOR APRIL AND MAY 1947 a/

DISEASE	TOTAL U.S. ZONE		Land Bavaria		Land Hesse		Land Wurttb.- Baden		Land Bremen		Berlin (US Sect.)	
	Apr	May	Apr	May	Apr	May	Apr	May	Apr	May	Apr	May
Anthrax	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Blackleg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coital Vesicular Exanthema of bovine and equine	5	34	2	34	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Contagious abortion of bovine	6	27	4	25	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Dourine of equine	21	5	17	5	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalomyelitis of equine b/	24	26	10	9	-	-	14	17	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas of swine	278	481	185	298	42	96	51	87	-	-	-	-
Foot and Mouth Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fowl Cholera	10	1	6	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Fowl Pest	233	271	211	262	-	2	22	7	-	-	-	-
Glanders of equine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infectious anemia of equine	25	17	17	5	4	6	4	6	-	-	-	-
Malignant edema	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nosemosis of bees	3	6	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pox of ovine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scabies of bovine	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Scabies of equine	76	39	44	27	16	4	10	5	3	3	3	-
Scabies of ovine	53	27	9	7	28	9	15	11	1	-	-	-
Swine fever	2	12	-	11	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas tick fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichomoniasis of bovine	18	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis of bovine (open)	16	17	-	-	-	-	15	16	1	1	-	-


a/ All figures are numbers of premises (farms) newly infected.

b/ Includes Borna disease.

Figure 17

APRIL - MAY 1947

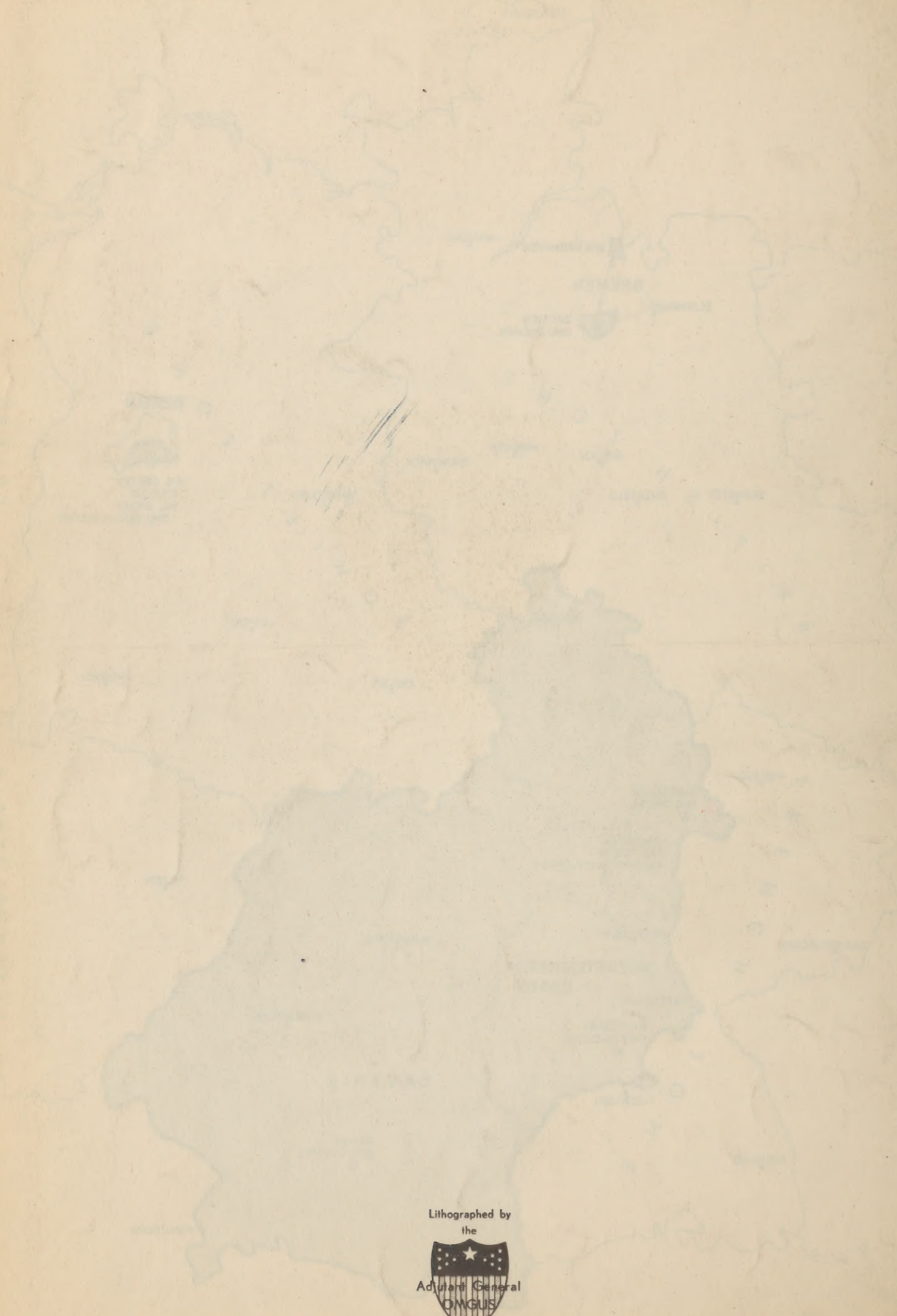
U.S. OCCUPIED AREAS OF GERMANY

 U.S. ZONE (Laender: Bavaria, Wuerttemberg-Baden, Hesse, and Bremen)
U.S. SECTOR OF BERLIN



U.S. OCCUPIED AREAS OF GERMANY

U.S. Army, War Department, Office of Military Government, Germany, 1945
U.S. ARMY, WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT, GERMANY, 1945



Lithographed by
the



Adjutant General
DMGUS